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T.T. London 24/10 1/2d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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WEEKLY FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.0

October 4, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 80 60

October 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 72 55

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917.

四拜禮 號四月十英港

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
1/6 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REPRISALS ON GERMANY.

Mr. Lloyd George's Righteous Anger.

London, October 3.
Moonlight raids have intensified the demand for reprisals, a Coroner's jury passing a verdict to this effect yesterday.
Mr. Lloyd George, visiting the bombed district yesterday morning, was greeted by the cry of "Reprisals on German towns," and the Premier was understood to reply "We shall do that." According to the *Daily Mail*, the Premier said "We shall bomb Germany with compound interest." It was on reaching a street where the bodies of four youths, a mother and five children had been dragged out of humble dwellings that Mr. Lloyd George's anger thus blazed forth.
Dr. Addison and General Francis Lloyd addressed a meeting in the severely bombed district. The former said that the output of aeroplanes had increased giganticly. We had mastered submarine and before long we would achieve equal supremacy in the air, whether here or in the enemy's country. General Lloyd dwelt on the success of the barrages and said that if the meeting passed a resolution demanding reprisals he would forward it to the proper quarter. A resolution was passed accordingly.

HINDENBURG'S BIRTHDAY.

Lionising the German "Hero."

London, October 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in connection with General von Hindenburg's birthday celebrations at the German Headquarters, the Kaiser called at his house and presented him with a bust of the "All-Highest War Lord." The road from General von Hindenburg's house to Headquarters was lined with children, strapping flowers. Airmen dropped flowers and laurel leaves. General Ludendorff and Staff were received by General von Hindenburg at Headquarters. Effusive speeches were made, including one from the Kaiser, who praised the hero of the German people.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Mutual Artillery Fire.

London, October 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—There is reciprocal artillery firing to the east of Ypres.
More French Reprisals.

London, October 3.
A French communique states:—To the east of Rheims, our batteries effectively replied to the enemy's artillery and neutralised an attack which was being prepared. There was a violent artillery night struggle on both banks of the Meuse, particularly in the region north of Gun Hill. Our aeroplanes dropped 7,000 kilograms of explosives on the railway station at Freibourg and nine other railway stations; also on factories at Volklingen and Hattenbach. Two of our aeroplanes, as a reprisal for the bombardment of Bar le Duc, bombed the town of Baden.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, October 3.
A German official wireless message says:—We repulsed an attempt to recapture ground to the north of the Ypres-Menin road and captured French trenches to a width of 1,200 metres on the northern slope of Hill 344. Eight counter-attacks were driven back. We took prisoner 150.

THE POPE AND THE ALLIES.

London, October 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Tribune denies that the Pope has sent the Entente another Note. It is concluded that he will do so, but it is impossible to say when.

SWEDEN'S POLICY.

The King on the Maintenance of Neutrality.

London, October 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the King, addressing party leaders, said:—"Since the beginning of the war my policy has always aimed at keeping Sweden out of the conflict and to follow strictly impartial neutrality. Our difficulties are increasing daily and the greatest prudence is necessary so that we may maintain the position we have adopted once and for all. I am firmly convinced that the best way to solve the question will be to form a Coalition Cabinet which will show by its composition in Sweden and abroad with what unanimity the Swedish people have accepted the policy of neutrality which I have pursued. I beg of you carefully to consider the proposal and to inform me of the result of your deliberations."

A GERMAN DENIAL.

London, October 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a Berlin message says Herr Kuehlmann denies the Russian report that Germany has proposed a separate peace to either France or Britain.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 3.
An Italian official message states:—An enemy attack on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele completely failed. We took eighty prisoners. Our air squadrons yesterday bombarded a railway station at Grubova. We carried out two raids last night, dropping four tons of bombs on military objectives at Pola, greatly damaging them. We brought down two enemy aeroplanes.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBED.

London, October 3.
The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft, on Monday night, bombed the lock gates at Zeebrugge, dropping a quantity of explosive yesterday morning on sheds and machines at St. Denis Westhoek aerodrome, and shot down two enemy aircraft. All of our

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE TYPHOON AT TOKYO.

Great Damage and Loss of Life.

London, October 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that a typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Tokyo on October 3, lasting for four hours. One hundred thousand people are homeless and three hundred and fifty-five persons are dead or missing. There are a number injured. Thousands of houses were demolished or damaged. Communications were interrupted. The damage in the country is worse, owing to devastating inundations.

JAPANESE MISSION PRAISED.

London, October 3.
The *Times*, in an editorial comment on the success of the Ishihara Mission to America, dwells on the failure of long-standing German intrigues to set enmity between the United States and Japan. It refers to the obtuseness with which the Germans persisted in hugging this darling design, notably by a shower of German Press articles seeking to prove that an American-Japanese friendship was impossible and the recent invitation to Japan to join Mexico against the United States. The Japanese have long observed German methods with patient vigilance and it was really stupid of the Germans to suppose that Americans could be filled with suspicion and enmity by the Power which seized Tsingtau. The paper warmly eulogises Viscount Ishihara, particularly for his exposition of Japan's whole-hearted attitude towards the war and his broad-minded enunciation of views regarding the development and protection of China. The latter contrasted with the German policy, whose Far Eastern aspirations and intentions were entirely unattractive.

THE STERNEST PHASE OF THE WAR.

Not the Time to Talk of Peace.

London, October 3.
Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, speaking at a luncheon given by the Aldwych Club, said:—"We are at this moment actually in the sternest phase of the war. We are actually entering the phase in which the convulsion of the nations will be most intense and when the fruits which have been gathered and gained may be won for evermore or shamefully and improvidently cast away. This is not the time to talk of peace; this is the time to talk of British will, British power and British duty. There is no difference whatever between the kind of peace Mr. Asquith called for in his speech last night and the peace which President Wilson demands. Both their expositions pointed to the same conclusion, namely, the decisive overthrow of Prussian militarism. Both pointed that, as the supreme aim of our present exertions and the sole and indispensable settlement of Europe on a basis of right, freedom and consideration of the law of nationality as conducting to the future permanent security of the civilised world, our war aims have been soberly re-stated but not yet achieved. Prussian militarism has not yet been overthrown, and it is no extravagance of speech to say that the leaders of that militarism are the enemies of the human race. If, said Mr. Churchill, the war ended tomorrow in an inconclusive peace, Prussian militarism would claim that it had saved Germany from invasion and defeat, and the German Junker leaders would tell the German people that they had saved them, and they would appeal for their future support. They would invite us on the morrow of such a fatal peace to become friends and to cultivate commercial relations. I say it is our opinion, at the end of three years of war, that under no circumstances will we accept a solution of that kind. It would be an unmeasured and unmeasurable blunder, worse than any crime, to make peace before our vital objects have been achieved."

A PEACE MISSION?

London, October 3.
A message from Amsterdam says that the Pope has requested von Falkenhayn, the Governor of Belgium, to permit Cardinal Mercier to visit Rome on an important political mission. A conditional passport has been promised.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, October 3.
Baltic Seamen's Committee Dissolved.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government has dissolved the Seamen's Committee of the Baltic Fleet, owing to the despatch of an ultimatum, and has ordered the election of a new Committee.
Provisional Parliament to be Summoned.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that after the Democratic Conference had passed a resolution by 786 votes to 688 in favour of a Coalition Government, amendments were carried excluding from participation the bourgeois elements connected with General Korniloff's movement and also the Cadeux. The Coalition resolution was subsequently rescinded by 815 votes to 180. The *Novoye Vremya* states that the Government is willing to accept the Conference's suggestion immediately summoning a Provisional Parliament representative of all classes, to which the Government will be responsible, pending the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

London, October 3.
The Suez Canal dues, commencing with the new year, for unloaded and loaded ships will be eight and a half francs per ton of forty cubic feet.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, October 3.
The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals for the past week were 2,680 and the sailings 2,742. Eleven vessels over and two under 1,000 tons were sunk. Sixteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that during the week ending September 30, 422 steamers arrived and 436 departed. Two sailing ships above and three below one hundred tons were lost.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, October 3.
A German official wireless message says:—"Our airman on Monday night bombed with good effect London, Margate, Sheerness and Dover."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, October 3.
A French communique states: There is fairly violent artillery fire in Belgium and on the Aisne front. The Germans heavily attacked after a bombardment on the right of the Meuse between Hill 344 and Samogneux and gained a footing at a point north of the Hill 344. They were driven out from the greater part after violent fighting.

A RUSSIAN PEACE DEMAND.

Petrograd, October 2.
At the Democratic Conference the majority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates protested against a coalition with the bourgeoisie. A deputation of two hundred, declaring that they represented half a million workers, accompanied by soldiers, attempted to force their way into the Conference to protest against the coalition and to demand immediate peace. Six members of the deputation were admitted.

GERMANY'S WATCHWORD.

Amsterdam, October 2.
Germany is celebrating General von Hindenburg's birthday. Replying to congratulations the Field Marshal telegraphed: "The watchword of the German people must be no more peace talk until the bloody work is done and victory is ours."

GERMANY FEARING AIR RAIDS.

Amsterdam, October 3.
An Essen newspaper publishes a military order that all lights must be darkened in the district of Dusseldorf, a large part of Westphalia and also other places in western Germany against possible air attacks.
The "Frankfurt Zeitung" states that Stuttgart was twice air raided on Sunday night, two being killed and five injured.

THE GUARDS DON STEEL HELMETS.

London, October 3.
The Guards at Marlborough House and St. James Palace were wearing steel helmets yesterday.
Special constables are agitating for helmets.

BRITISH AIR MINISTRY.

London, October 3.
The "Daily Chronicle" says the War Cabinet has practically decided on the creation of an Air Ministry, with a separate war service.

SWEDISH POLITICS.

Stockholm, October 3.
The King has summoned the leaders of the three parties, including M. Branting with a view to a coalition.

SIX HOURS' DAY.

Lord Leverhulme's Views.

Lord Leverhulme (Sir William Lever), whose capital is just to be increased to forty millions sterling, makes some significant statements in an interview in the *Observer*:
"It may, I think, be taken for granted that when peace is restored workers will not be willing to return to pre-war conditions of wage and living. I am convinced they will not," he added emphatically:—"they will never consent to go back to them."
"The war has altered many things; it has broadened our horizon; it has given us new points of view; it has clarified our thought; it has introduced radical changes into our social, industrial, and commercial systems."
"Most of them have for the first time tasted and enjoyed the sweets of life, the full fruits of labour they have grown accustomed to a higher plane; their pleasures and advantages; they will strive to remain on that level and, with this aspiration I am in full sympathy and accord."
"And if, after the war, any attempt should be made to thrust Labour back into the depths from which it has ascended, it would be, in my opinion, not only a disastrous economic blunder, but a policy akin to a crime against civilisation and humanity."
"The Government will be led by the vast numbers of the labouring

class is little understood by those whose lives are cast in pleasant places. I doubt if even those who have been withdrawn from it to face the dangers, excitement, and hardships of the trench and the battle line will care to endure it again."
"The only way in which this dreary, mindnumbing, soul-deadening monotony can be relieved is by the adoption of a six hour working day. While the mechanical machine would run for twelve hours a day instead of eight, the human machine, if I may use the phrase, would consist of two shifts, each working six hours. I am a great advocate of this."
"I believe—and my belief is based upon practical experience—the human machine could and would do as much in six hours as it does in eight, except in a few rare instances where exceptional conditions prevail, while the extra hours worked by the mechanical machine would enable such an increased output to be obtained as to ensure the possibility of the same wages being paid to the human machine for six, as are at present paid for eight hours work. For it is obvious that the mechanical machine, except for a slightly increased cost of coal for the extra driving power, will work for twelve hours at much the same cost as it now works for eight, and with but little extra depreciation."
"And the extra hours of labour could be devoted to mental or physical development, thus fitting the worker for the demands of the future."
"The Government will be led by the vast numbers of the labouring

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 3.
Silver is quoted at 47 1/2, and the market is weak.

"SAMMIES."

U. S. Troops Object to Nickname.

American Training Camp in France, Monday, August 13.—Not until the recent arrival in camp of American newspapers did the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces become aware that efforts were being made in certain quarters to fix upon them the name of "Sammy."

That name never is heard on this side. Within the past few days the correspondent of the Associated Press has been approached by great numbers of the officers and men, asking that something be sent home telling the people there how the standard-bearers of the American army really resemble what they consider an "insipid, undignified, and irritating name."

It can also be stated that the regiment does not rest alone with the officers and men of the army, but that it extends to all Americans resident in Paris and in other parts of France, many having written in to say that they consider "Sammy" most unsuitable for men who have come to France seriously and earnestly to fight for the liberties of the peoples of the world.

"Please hit the 'Sammy' propaganda as hard as you can," said an officer of distinguished rank to the correspondent to-day. "The men and officers would be proud to have an appropriate nickname, but there is not one among us who thinks 'Sammy' in any way suitable, and it certainly is not desired."

"The name does not in any way suit a fighting man. We recognize, of course, that it is an effort to play upon the name of Uncle Sam, but who would think of calling Uncle Sam Uncle Sammy. It is ridiculous."

"We had a discussion coming over on the transports as to possible nicknames and 'Sammy' was one name suggested, but it met with no favour whatever. None of the names suggested seemed just right, but there was some favorable opinion regarding the proposal that the nicknames be 'Johnny Rebs' and 'Yanks' from Civil War days."
"No nickname can be forced upon the fighting men. To stick it must be spontaneous and unanimously recognized as just the thing. Such a name may yet come to us. It is possible that the French themselves may solve the problem and give us a name that will not only suit us but be distinctly reminiscent of our stay in France."

"Perhaps something we shall do will give us our proper name. Until that time we are willing to be known as just plain American soldiers, willing and anxious to do our duty. We have gotten along a great many years without a national nickname, and perhaps we can stand a little while longer."

"Sammy" does not inspire us to fight the enemy. It rather makes us feel like fighting the misplaced animosity of some of our well-meaning friends."

Among the old soldiers in the regular army, the nickname always has been known as "Dough Boys." No one seems to know just where this name came from. Its origin is shrouded in some mystery, but it is only meant for infantrymen, and could not fit the army at large.

Men of the rank and file have a picturesque way of describing the things that happen to them. They call the things that happen to them "Dough Boys."

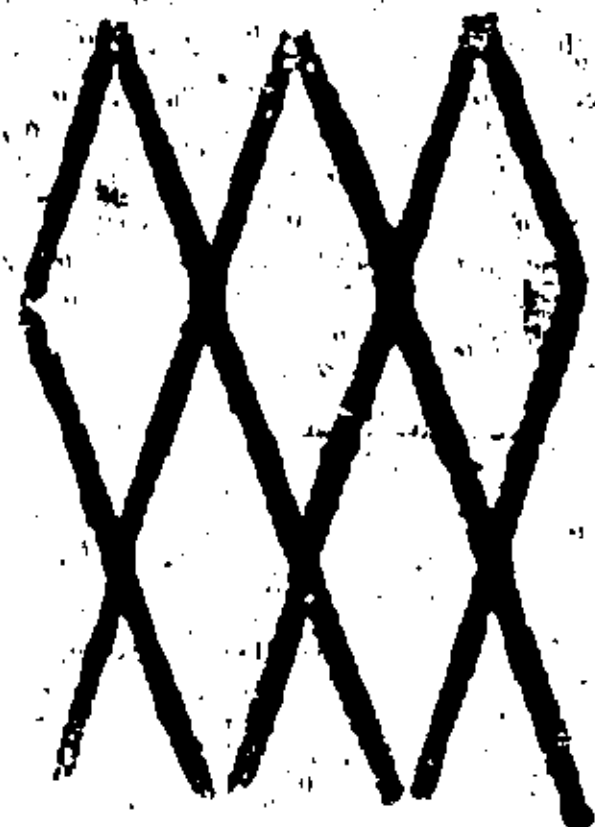
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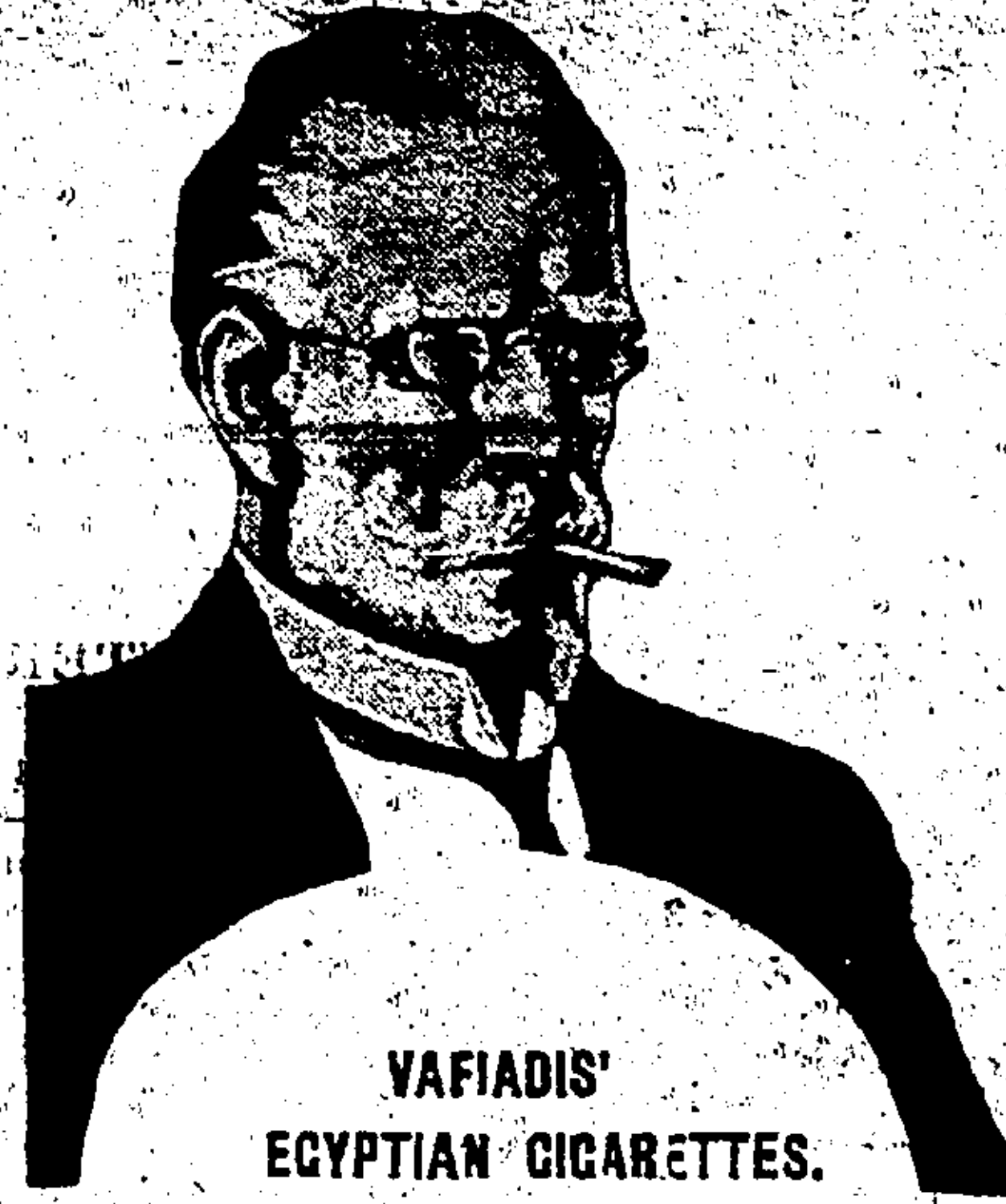
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	50	1.85
	20	.75
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	50	1.20

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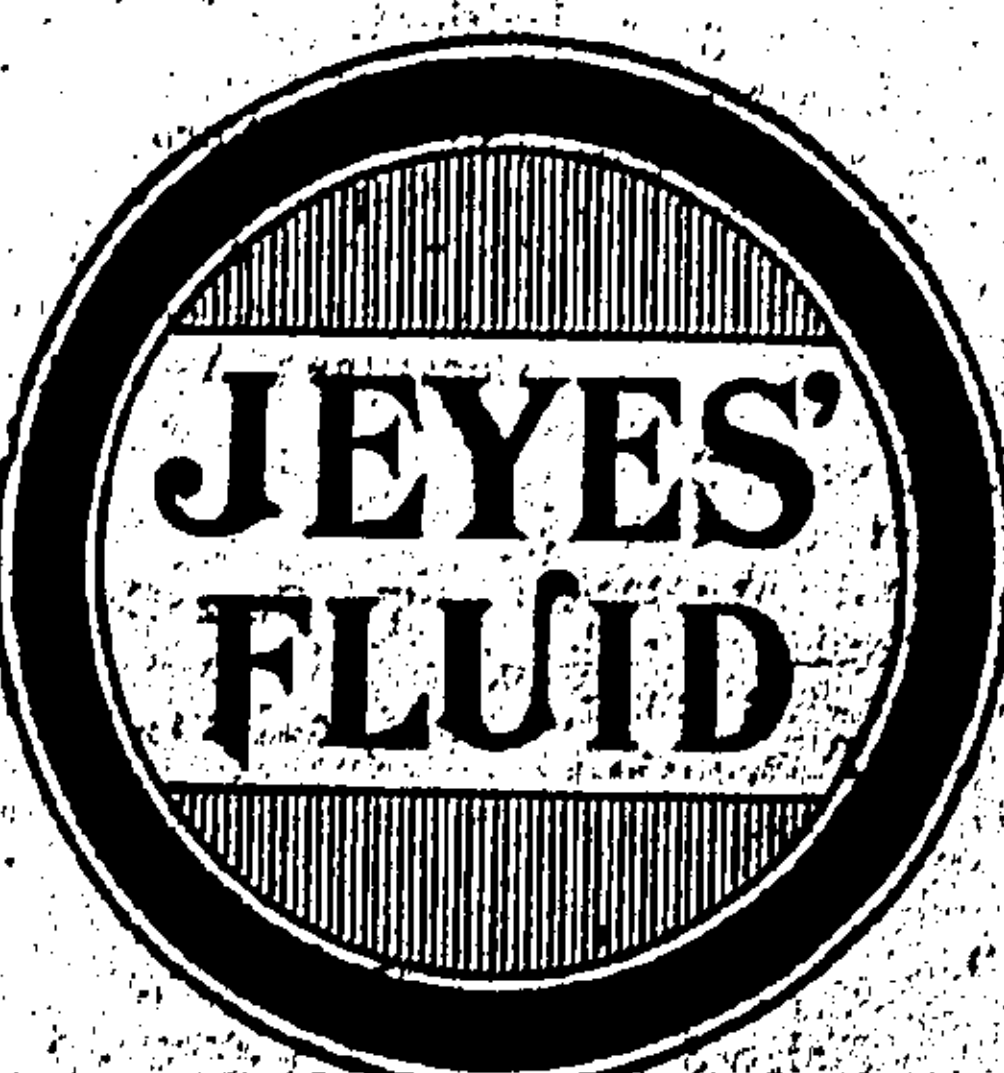
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GENERAL NEWS.

\$67,000 Salvage Record.
Sir Samuel Evans, in the Admiralty Court awarded to the owners, captain, and crew of the a.s. San Gregorio \$29,800 for the salvage of the steamer San Onofre among the icefields of the North Atlantic in March, 1916, during a terrific gale. Of the sum named \$28,200 went to the owners, the Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd. The steamer, a battleship, has already been awarded \$28,550 in connection with the salvage of the San Onofre, whose oil cargo is stated to have been worth nearly \$500,000.

Austria's Political Prisoners.
Reports received from Zurich say that the number of political prisoners released in Austria under the Imperial decree is estimated at between 60,000 and 200,000. It has been revealed that large numbers of Slav prisoners were released without trial in improvised prisons, where they suffered from lack of food, and experienced terrible privations. Thousands emerged mere skeletons. Many were carried from prison to hospitals, one man having both legs amputated owing to his frozen feet being neglected by the prison doctor.

Priceless "Sweep."
The authorities having stopped the Glasgow tramway "sweep," which was of no great financial benefit to naval and military charities the Glasgow Tramways Committee recommends the approval of a scheme under which tickets will be sold at a penny each as before. Those who draw the successful numbers, however, will be receive no prize. Their only reward will be the privilege of nominating the particular funds to get the money. We must wait and see how this appeals to the Scots, who gave such hearty support to the scheme on the old lines.

Dismissed for Kicking Boy.
Trenton, N. J., August 26.—Mr. John Earlight, State Commissioner of Education, reported to the State Board of Education today in favour of sustaining the action of the Phillipsburg Board of Education in dismissing from the service of the schools of that city Mr. L. W. Smith, a teacher, who was found guilty of having kicked Ambrose Seor, a boy, out of a classroom. According to the boy's father, on March 28 last Smith kicked the boy three times. The boy had been ordered to report to the principal, and when the lad did not move quickly he was forced out. It was admitted he was not injured.

A Desperate Criminal.
At Chicago on August 30th one lone but desperate man stood off five hundred policemen and shot down three. He finally surrendered. Wanted on charges of connection with a robbery and murder of express messengers Edward Wheede was traced to the house in which he had barricaded himself. As the officers approached he opened fire. They retired and sent in a call for the reserves. Again Wheede fired on the approaching party and again they retired. In these two fusillades the desperate man had wounded three officers. When a force of 500 policemen surrounded the house and started a general approach upon him, the desperado saw that the end had come and calling out that he would surrender he threw his pistols and ammunition from the window and opened the door.

International Press Association.
The International Press Association gave a dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, recently in honour of Mr. S. O. Clements, London manager of Reuter's Telegram Company, who was on a visit. Besides the chief guest, those also invited were Mr. Frederic Coleman, of the British Press Bureau, Mr. McClure, proprietor of McClure's Magazine, Mr. Robertson Scott, editor of the New East, and Mr. Malson, editor of the Japan Asahi. Mr. M. Zampieri, of the Herald of Asia, proposed the toast of the chief guest. Mr. Clements and other guests made speeches thanking the members of the Association for their hospitality and kindness. Mr. J. E. Sharkey, Tokyo representative of the Associated Press of America, who was present as a member and who is about to leave for home, was particularly praised for his many good deeds.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rescued Missionaries.
Twelve American missionaries and a dozen other foreigners, mostly women and children, who were besieged by Chinese bandits at Tabul, a town about 160 miles northwest of Peking have been rescued by officers of the United States marine corps. Captain Calvin R. Matthews and Lieutenant Thomas M. Luby, of the marine corps, who are attached to the Peking legation, left Kalgan, accompanied by a detachment of Chinese soldiers, to bring out the besieged missionaries. Word was received in Peking that the American officers and the missionaries had arrived at Kalgan from Tabul. Kalgan is about half way between Peking and Tabul.

Cardinal Exiled from Lisbon.
Lisbon, August 25.—Cardinal Anthony Mendes Bello, the patriarch of Lisbon, has been given five days by the Portuguese Government to leave the capital. A decree issued to-day forbids the Cardinal to reside in Lisbon or the suburbs for one year. In 1911 the Portuguese Parliament passed a law providing for the separation of church and state in that country. The state appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations and announced that in the future all churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, were placed under the fiscal supervision of the state.

Lively Socialist Meeting at Johannesburg.

A public meeting in connection with a conference of the International Socialist League called at Johannesburg to discuss the Stockholm Conference led to lively proceedings. The Socialists and their partisans filled the floor of the hall, but the galleries and corridors were packed with soldiers and ex-soldiers, who sang the National Anthem, Tipperary, and other airs, and drowned the Socialist and pacifist speakers. Afterwards there was some argumentative discussion between the soldiers and the Socialists. Meanwhile the majority of the Socialists dispersed, and the meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

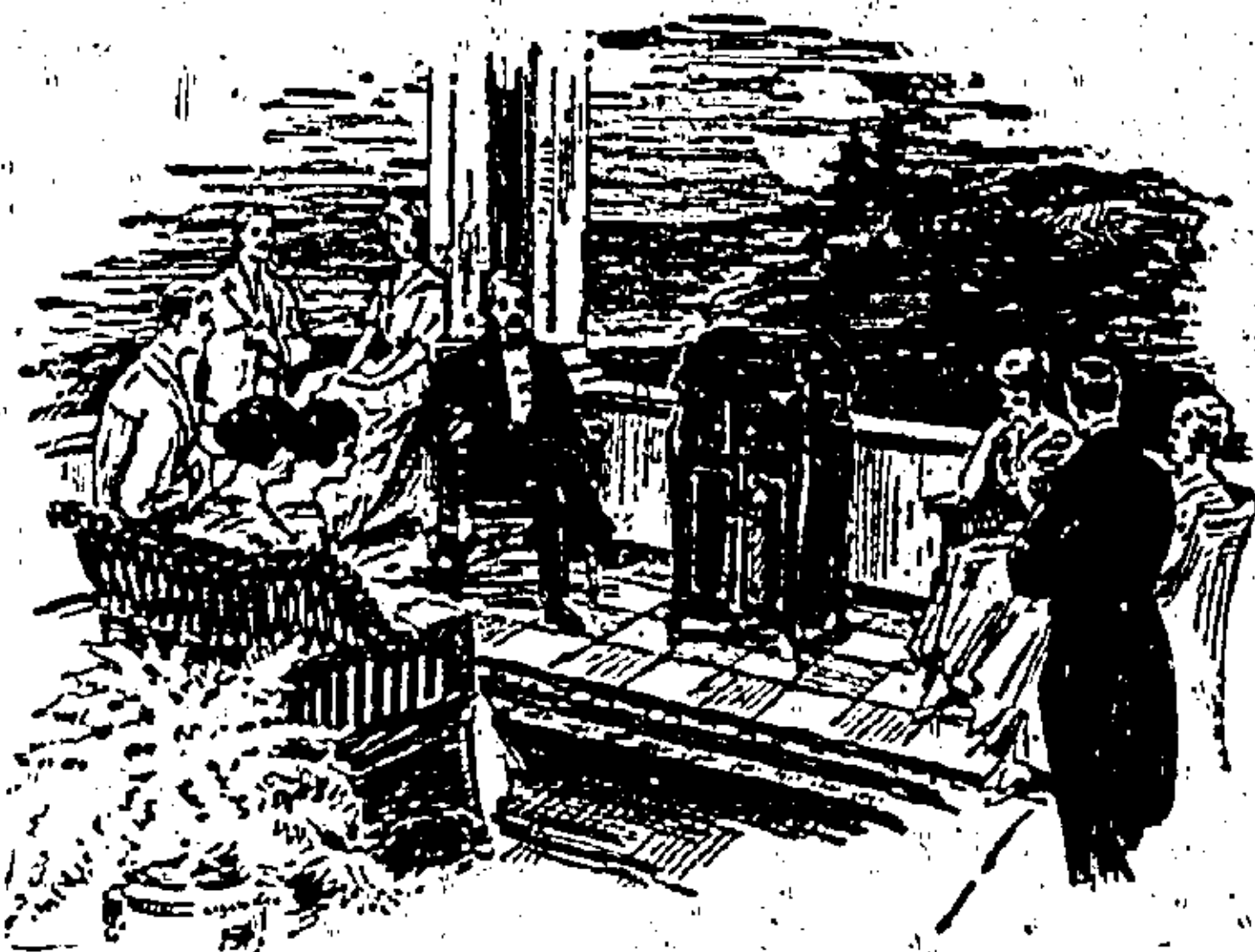
German Tyranny.
A fine of £300 was imposed by the German commandant of Mons on M. Masson, the acting burgomaster, and one of the leading members of the Belgian Parliament, for not standing to attention when he entered the commandant's office, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express. M. Masson visited the commandant on official business. The commandant declined to address him unless he stood at attention. M. Masson refused, and the German jumped up and snatched M. Masson's hat from his hand, threw it on the floor, and told him that he would fine him for his "offence." The deportations from South Belgium continue. I have just spoken to a Belgian couple, man and wife, who were deported to a place near Cambrai, where they were forced to unload shells for the Germans. The German torture of the deported Belgians becomes more cruel every day.

Censors at Work.
Sir Frank Swettenham, who, with Sir Edward Cook, is co-director of the Press Bureau, in an interview accorded to Mr. Edward Marshall, the American publisher, paid a tribute to the Press generally for the manner in which it has co-operated with the Bureau. Referring to the work of postal censorship, Sir Frank said: "It is for more picturesque than the work we do in the Press Bureau. Experts in chemistry and languages, in tricks of sign writing, and many other dubious subtleties have worked out remarkable mysteries of secret inks, obscure dialects, and ciphers, and have been the detectives who have found the clues leading to many pretty contests between enemy wits and ours. We believe that our usually have won. The British letter censorship is one of the most efficient institutions in the world to-day. About fifty censors are employed regularly," said Sir Frank, "and one difficulty that can never be got over is that different men at different times of day and night, dealing with more or less similar questions, cannot be expected to treat them identically."

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U.S. MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Effort to Exempt Them from Compulsory Service.

Medical educational authorities throughout the United States are taking steps to straighten out the tangle that has been caused by the failure of the draft law to consider the military value of medical students. Unless some action is taken, Mr. Samuel W. Lambert, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, says that the draft will cause the practical closing of the medical schools, as nearly every student is of draft age. Mr. Lambert has written to Provost Marshal General Crowder advocating the assignment of medical students who are drafted to duties for which they are best fitted.

Medical authorities take the stand that a normal number of medical graduates throughout the war is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. It is their belief that it is the duty of the district boards

to exempt persons engaged in occupations necessary for the prosecution of the war whenever it is shown that the places of the individual cannot be taken by some one else not called in the draft. The district board of New York City, headed by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, has decided that it has no authority to make such exemptions, but has asked Governor Whitman to obtain such authority.

Detroit Men to Rebuild Solosons.
Detroit citizens are planning to "adopt" the French town of Solosons, devastated by German brutality, and restore it. It is proposed to raise money to provide dwellings for returning peasants and with the necessary equipment for a fresh start in life.

Trolley Car Smash.
Two crowded trolley cars, both travelling at high speed, crashed in collision at North Brandford, Connecticut, on August 14. Seventeen persons were killed as a result of the wreck and more than forty were injured, many seriously. A majority of those killed and injured were women.

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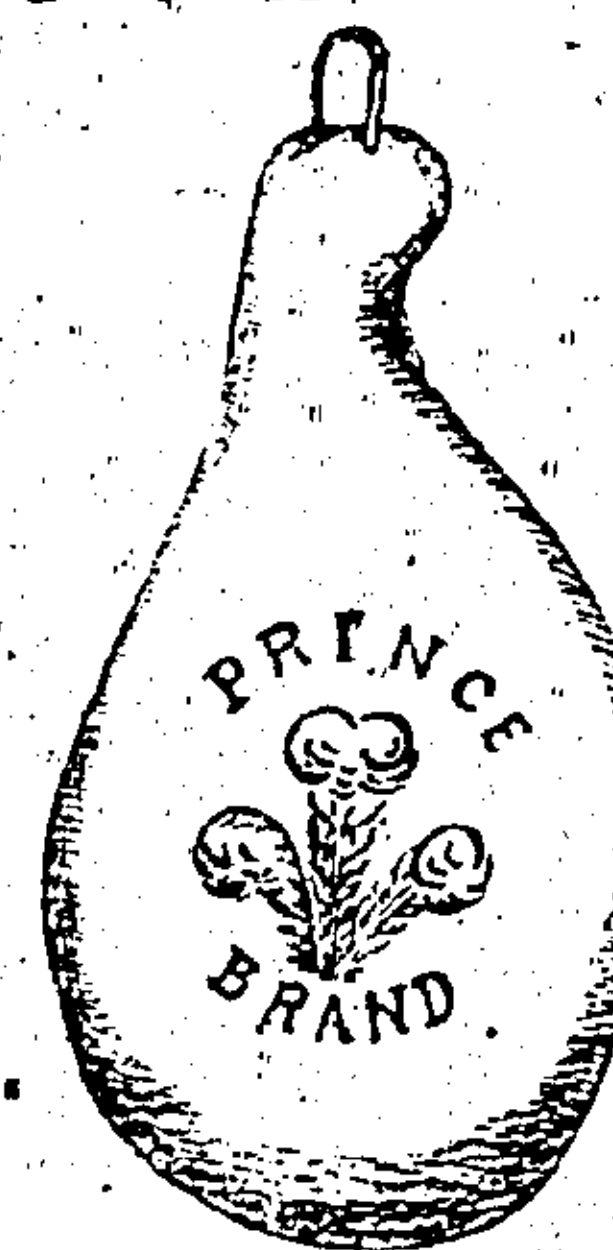
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Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Promenade Concert Season 1917. The Second Concert will be held in the Botanical Garden.

ON SATURDAY, 6th October, at 9 p.m. Vocalists.

Miss Edith Cooper Mr. H. E. Muriel Miss Gordon Mr. E. G. Aquino. Police Reserve Orchestra. 74th Punjab Band (By kind permission). Admission 30 cents and \$1.00 (the latter includes the right to use the reserved but unnumbered chairs). Naval and Military Forces in Uniform: 10 cents. Children charged adult prices. Gate opens at 8.30 p.m.

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And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$30 per annum. Weekly issue—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Then South Africa there is no part of the British Empire that has, all through the war and since the Motherland was threatened, covered itself with more imperishable glory, because of the splendid manner in which Britain and Boer alike have risen to the occasion and fought side by side with the soldiers of Great Britain and of her lands overseas. It has been indeed a revelation, not only to Britons but to the world at large, to observe in South Africa the spirit that preceded and the action that followed South Africa's entrance into the conflict. It was but little more than a decade—a very short space of time in the history of a nation—that Boer and Briton had been contending for supremacy in South Africa. Economic events, over which neither nation had much if any control, had brought about the crisis which caused hostilities to break out and a short but bitter struggle to take place. The settlement that followed was by universal consent one of the most magnanimous and, at the same time, one of the most statesmanlike acts that ever was promulgated by Great Britain or any other country. By this settlement, the rights, the privileges and the powers of Boer and Briton alike were placed upon a sound and a secure footing. And out of that auspicious beginning the two nations, destined to control the fate and the fortune of South Africa, emerged at the outbreak of war with but one purpose, one aim, one object, namely, to help the Motherland to the utmost. And right loyally did South Africa, brilliantly led by General Botha and General Smuts, perform its noble part. True, traitors were found to be in the fold, but their extermination was but part of the splendid work achieved jointly by Boer and Briton. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary interest that we read that, "notwithstanding the war," the country is to be congratulated on "its great progress and unprecedented prosperity."

Unquestionably, South Africa has a great future awaiting it. It is a country of vast resources, much of which still await development. Strong as is our hold in South Africa, it would appear that it may be necessary that we should buttress our position there much more formidably than at present, in view of Germany's dream to create a vast Central African Colony. Fortunately, in General Botha, South Africa's brilliant Premier, and in General Smuts, who likewise has proved himself to be one of the pillars of South Africa and the Empire in the crisis, our great Southern possession has guides in whom implicit trust can be placed, and who know better than others what is required for the future development of the country. As General Botha said, in the course of his address referred to in the telegram quoted, South Africa lives under a Constitution which grants every kind of liberty. Notwithstanding this, it would appear that certain members of the Nationalist Party are inclined to take advantage of the critical times through which we have not yet emerged, to propagate the advantages believed to be derivable from a Republican form of Government. General Botha, with his usual directness, told the Republican propagandists that he was second to none in his love for the Republican system, but that those who were carrying on such a propaganda at present were "playing with fire." It is obvious that this controversial point, which is not likely to develop seriously, may safely be left to be dealt with by General Botha, who infinitely better than General Haig or any of the other disaffected politicians of the South African Union, knows what is best for South Africa to adopt with a view to its future welfare.

German Peace-Bargaining.

There can be no doubting the single-mindedness of His Holiness the Pope in his efforts to bring the belligerent nations together with a view to the discussion of a possible basis for peace. In our opinion, his efforts in this direction are somewhat premature, but that fact does not remove the sincerity of his aims. It is now reported that the Vatican has issued another Note to the Entente Powers giving reasons for the belief that the Central Powers' Replies to the former Papal Note may be regarded as an intimation of Germany's readiness to evacuate Belgium and Northern France, and asking whether Germany shall be approached to state her precise conditions. In point of fact, the German Reply to the Pope contained no specific reference to Belgium, though we can well believe that the Germans would now be willing to relax their hold on occupied territories if by so doing they could be spared further participation in the war. But that is a piece of bargaining driving upon which the Allies cannot look with any favour. Germany has no shadow of right to retain the territory which she has succeeded in occupying; indeed, in regard to Belgium, she has long since given her word, for what it is worth, that in any event she will refrain from annexing that country. Taking this promise at its face value, therefore, the concession which Germany seems prepared to make to secure peace is merely the giving up of the little strip of France which she holds and out of which her Army is gradually but surely being driven. Of course, the Allies do not object to Germany being soundly as to her precise peace terms, but they can never agree to let the Huns off merely for the return of territory to which the Kaiser's legions have no rightful claim. At the most, a willingness to evacuate Belgium and Northern France can only be considered as a possible basis for further discussion. Full and adequate reparation and punishment must follow.

Sweden's "Neutrality." It would appear that the King of Sweden, alarmed by the well-merited and almost universal denunciations that were directed against his country subsequent to the revelations in which Sweden and Germany played, such a notorious part, is very anxious to proclaim to all that Sweden is and has always been neutral. If so, it can only be said that her neutrality has been of a somewhat peculiar kind—and, from the Entente Powers point of view, of a kind that is of a very objectionable character. In fact, it is very much of the kind of "neutrality" to which the wily ex-King Constantine and his subservient satellites accustomed us and which ultimately led to "Tino" being somewhat forcibly compelled to abdicate his throne and seek pastures new. Sweden has herself and no other to blame for the distrust that is now felt by the Allied countries regarding her. There is only one kind of "neutrality" and it is easily understood by all. It is fair and square and above board; and bears no resemblance whatever to the kind Sweden was unquestionably practising some little time ago. If the Swedish King and Sweden's official class wish to express pro-German proclivities, they should do so openly, before the consequences of their duplicity fall heavily and deservedly on them.

The "All Highest's" Bust.

It would be interesting to know with how much gravity "The All-Highest War Lord" presented his bust to his faithful warrior, the redoubtable von Hindenburg—the of the famous "line" that is being pierced so badly—on the occasion of his (Hindenburg's) birthday celebrations. No doubt, Kaiser Wilhelm sincerely believed that he could not present a more precious gift than his own bust, and that the value of the gift would be immeasurably enhanced by him, the "All Highest" and "Mighty War Lord," calling personally at the highly-honoured General's quarters to present it. Even to the least imaginative, the picture which the incident suggests conjures up a scene, in which a combination of gravity and the grotesque vie with each other for precedence.

DAY BY DAY.

PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the landing of Allied forces at Salonica.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.5/3d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The Rose Fund.

Donations to the Lady May Rose Fund now amount to \$1,770, and roses have been sent in acknowledgment to the donors. More subscriptions are earnestly invited so that the total amount subscribed shall not at any rate be less than that of a year ago.

American Tennis Player's Success.

Harold A. Throckmorton, the American tennis player who visited Hongkong some time ago, beat Watson M. Washburn in the third round of the national patriotic lawn-tennis tournament, the West Side Tennis Club, New York, by 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

"Our Day" Helpers Wanted.

We are asked to remind ladies who are willing to sell roses on "Our Day" that they should send in their names at once, for the list must close on Monday next, the 8th instant, and more helpers are required. Applications should be addressed to Lady May, Government House, and envelopes must be marked "Our Day."

Prosecution Falls.

The case in which two local architects, Mr. J. C. Clark and Mr. A. R. F. Raven, were summoned for building verandahs over Crown land without permission has been concluded at the Magistrate's Court before Mr. Dyer Ball. After hearing further evidence, his Worship came to the conclusion that neither of the defendants were personally to blame and he dismissed both summonses.

The Victoria Theatre.

With the worst of the weather past, indoor entertainment should again become more popular and the "houses" which the Victoria Theatre has been enjoying during the past week are a reflex of the popularity of this place of entertainment. One of the best films seen for a long time is now being shown, this being "The Ohmies," the old story by Charles Dickens having been dramatised in a most admirable manner. The presentation has been well-studied and the acting throughout is of a very fine order. The principal role of "Trotty Veck" is one of the best pieces of acting we have seen. In addition to this star film, there are other interesting items in the bill.

Society of St Vincent De Paul.

Owing to the heavy downpour of rain on the night of the All-Fresco Fete, which interrupted the proceedings of the bazaar, the Council General have decided to hold another fete on Sunday night, the 7th inst., at 9 p.m. in order to dispose of the remaining articles left unsold and to proceed with the drawing of prizes which could not possibly have taken place last Sunday. The shooting gallery, the variety store, special prizes pavilion, bar and refreshments etc. will be opened to the public. We hope on that night the weather will be fine and the attendance of the public greater. The Compound will be opened to children from 3 p.m. at on last Sunday. Admission is free.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	\$1,720
Mr. Edkins	50
Capt. T. P. Hall	50
Total	\$1,820

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club took place in the Club House, North Point, last evening, when the Commodore of the Club, the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, C.M.G., presided. Among those also present were Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Follock, K.O., Capt. T. Arthur, and Messrs. A. Denison, R. Sutherland, V. Findlay Smith, D. K. Blair, (Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), etc.

The following reports, together with the statement of accounts, were presented:—

General Committee.—The working account for the year shows a net profit of \$268.78, after writing off for depreciation of Club House, boats and oars \$503.03, which result as compared with the previous year when the net profit was \$51.37, may be considered very satisfactory, and is in a great measure due to the institution of a "Bathing Section" during the summer months, when subscriptions for the privilege of bathing and the use of the Club House by residents not members of the club but elected "Bathing Members" by ballot, were collected. As shown by the balance sheet, the value of the Club House now stands at \$14,750.00 and boats and oars at \$300.00 while there is at bank a fixed deposit of \$1,000.00 at Current Account \$458.99, and a Reserve Account of \$653.92 has been created.

Rowing Committee, 1916-1917.

This section has not been very active during the past season owing to war conditions, but it is hoped to get some crews together during the coming season. The boats and oars have been kept in good condition, and a friend of the Club has generously presented two "pairs" which were greatly needed.

Sailing Committee 1916-1917.

The Sailing Season was again most successful. The number of yachts competing and the keenness of competition, notwithstanding these abnormal times, being most satisfactory.

In moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, the Chairman referred to the financial position of the Club, saying that the past year was the best, financially, the Club had ever had. After writing off various sums they had no less than \$268.78, a result that was entirely due to the institution of "Bathing Members." He thought that Mr. Carpenter was primarily responsible for the suggestion to have such members, and they were grateful to him not only for that but for also superintending the building of the pier, the providing of towels and other things necessary to carry out the Club's undertaking to those temporary members. They also had to acknowledge Mr. Blair's services in that direction. The Reserve Account of \$653.92 was very satisfactory and as they had written down several items the financial position was very sound. He noticed that the rowing section had not been very active and he thought that was due to the exigencies of military service and the difficulty of getting in training. They had great hopes that during the coming winter one or two crews could be got together. He thought that the V.R.O. would be able to get two crews and if it were possible to get four crews altogether that would make a good nucleus for a regatta in the winter. The Club was indebted to an anonymous donor for the gift of two pair-oar boats and he wished to express the Club's gratitude to the donor of that valuable presentation. It was with deep regret that he referred to the death of Mr. Woodhead, through a deplorable accident. He was a member very much liked and deservedly popular. He had also been a useful member of the Rowing Committee. The Chairman then went on to speak of the prospects of the coming year as regards sailing, and hoped that all classes of boats would be well represented in the races. They had several new competitors and matters should be interesting. In conclusion, the Chairman expressed the Club's thanks to Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. D. K. Blair for auditing the

TO CURTAIL MUNITION WORK.

Canadian Output No Longer of Vital Importance.

Ottawa, August 22.—The Imperial Munitions Board announced to-day that production of munitions in Canada will be curtailed. "Towards the close of 1916," the statement says, "the capacity for producing munitions in Great Britain had so increased that the Minister of munitions decided that it was unnecessary to continue the production of munitions in the United States for British account, except for a few special lines. The production in Canada, however, was continued as before."

The Minister has now advised that it is unnecessary to continue production in Canada. He has directed that certain lines shall be discontinued, that other lines shall be produced in lessened quantities, while some lines are to be continued as at present. "The effect of this will be to stop the production of shells and components at some plants which are now producing shells no longer required."

In other plants, where shells are made of sizes of which a reduced output only is required, it will mean working during the day only, thus stopping night work. In other plants, however, where sustained production is required, operations will be continued night as well as day."

accounts, to Mr. Loughlin for his great services as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and to Mr. Blair for his services as Secretary to the Yachting Committee, a poet that called for a tremendous amount of work.

Mr. Denison seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, which was agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. Denison, seconded by Commodore Sandeman, the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn was re-elected Commodore for the ensuing year.

During the election of the Committees, Mr. Pollock mentioned that he had given up racing for cruising and that his boat, which had competed so often, was for sale. He hoped that someone would be found to sail her in the races. He wished also to resign from the Yachting Committee, and suggested that Mr. A. R. Lowe should take his place, that gentleman being a keen yachtsman.

The Chairman seconded the election of Mr. A. R. Lowe and this was agreed to. No other changes being suggested, the Yachting Committee was re-elected with this one alteration, the members being:—Commodore Sandeman, Capt. Arthur, and Messrs. D. K. Blair, A. Denison, A. R. Lowe and E. Sutherland.

The Chairman proposed that in place of Lieut. J. S. McCann, who has left the Colony, Mr. H. C. Lowick should be elected to the Rowing Committee, and this was agreed to, together with the addition of Mr. Northey, the Rowing Committee now being Messrs. V. Findlay Smith, E. W. Carpenter, T. A. Loughlin, H. C. Lowick, H. S. Ruess and T. Northey.

It was proposed by Mr. Denison and seconded by Capt. Arthur that Mr. Loughlin be re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and this was carried with a vote of thanks for his services.

Mr. Denison suggested that with the money the Club had in hand it should redeem some of its debentures, he knowing of some gentlemen who would be willing to sell them at advantageous terms to the Club.

After some consideration, the meeting agreed to make it an instruction to the new Committee to consider the matter.

The Chairman referred to the long association of Mr. Pollock with the Club and hoped that next year they would see him back competing in the races. He proposed a vote of thanks to him for his past services and this was carried.

Mr. Pollock briefly replied, and the meeting closed.

At subsequent meeting of the joint Yachting and Rowing Committees, the following were elected the General Committee:—Commodore Sandeman; R. N. Messrs. E. W. Carpenter, A. Denison, T. A. Loughlin, V. Findlay Smith, R. Sutherland and Capt. Arthur.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The loss of the transport Armadale recalls a very wonderful coincidence. The plot of Wilkie Collins's novel entitled "Armadale" turns on attempted murder by the introduction of poisonous gas into a woman's bedroom. After the story was written, and thirteen months later, a vessel lay in the Hebrides. On a certain day this man was found dead in the deck-house. On the next day his corpse was carried down to the Northern Hospital. On the third day a third watchman was found dead in the deck-house which had proved fatal to the other two. The proceedings at the inquest proved that the three men had been suffocated by sleeping in poisoned air. Now comes the extraordinary feature of the case—which is reported in the Times of November 30, 1885. The name of this vessel was the Armadale!

This little story happens to be true. A Scottish minister who died a few months ago had given directions that his two sons (each of them distinguished in his profession, which was not their father's) were to burn the manuscripts of his sermons. One evening at their leisure they made a beginning. Sitting smoking by the fire-side they made occasional additions to the smouldering heap. "Bob," said one of them after a little while, "these sermons can't have been anything like so dry as we used to think they were long since."

Anton Lang, twice the Christus of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, has been called to the colours. For a little time after war broke out this Bavarian village kept remote, but the pinch of poverty began to be felt, and Lang, who is a builder of the ovens, did not find sufficient demand for his output, so had to seek a living in a neighbouring furniture factory. He is almost the last of the Passion Play cast to be called up, and now he has gone the title village of Ober-Ammergau is indeed downcast.

"Written in Barn's best hand, on a thicker paper than was usual with him, and in an excellent state of preservation, a letter was lately bid for at Sotheby's ultimately falling at \$170—a figure exceeded by only one other item in the sale. It is understood that this fine manuscript is destined for the West of Scotland," says the Glasgow Herald. It was a splendid manuscript of an unpublished letter of Robert Burns to Dr. James Anderson, with whose projected magazine, *The Bee*, it was concerned. Dr. Thomas Blacklock, apparently at Anderson's request, had invited Burns to assist with his contributions, but this the poet, occupied as he was with both farming and the Excise, found himself unable to do. "Your elegant prospectus gave me much pleasure," Burns wrote from Ellisland on November 1, 1790, "and in your hands I have no doubt but your work will form an addition to Scottish literature worthy of a place with anything it yet can boast. Set me down as a subscriber 'bona fide,' and set me down likewise for your first volume at least."

It has long been a debatable point whether man first infected the mosquito with the germs of malaria, or whether the mosquito performed that kind office for man. Recent discoveries, so we are asked to believe, have exploded the theory that the mosquito was the guilty party, because 2,000 mosquitoes were dissected and not a single malarial parasite was found upon any of them. On the other hand the examination of 1,184 men revealed the fact that nearly half of them were parasitised by breeding grounds for the germ. One more good old theory goes by the board, and the once execrated mosquito is given a clean bill of health. The mosquito brigades, according to the new theory, have really been trying to rid the earth of a most useful member of society, who sometimes took the germs from man, and thus deprived him of the opportunity of giving them to a number of other men. *Indian Daily News.*

RED CROSS WORKERS.

Co-Operating With the Plans of American Commander.

Washington, August 21.—The American Red Cross is supporting, and will continue to support, General Pershing and his troops in France to the limit of its power.

"No need of our army which we can possibly foresee will be left uncovered," cables Major Grayson M.P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross Commission in France. In order to facilitate his work, Major Murphy, a West Point graduate, who saw service in the Spanish-American War, has been appointed to General Pershing's staff, and the whole Red Cross campaign is being conducted with a view to the fullest co-operation with the wishes and policy of the American commander.

The Red Cross has perfected plans to care for each contingent of troops as they land. On the route from the reception camp to the training camps, a journey which sometimes takes seventy-two hours, owing to the congestion of the French railroads, there have been established six infirmaries and rest stations, each in charge of a trained nurse and an assistant, to care for soldiers who are ill on the way.

When the men reach camp, the Red Cross will continue to act as a friendly agency to supplement what the army itself does to make the men comfortable, and to preserve their morale. Cigarettes to the number of a million and a half, 20,000 packages of smoking tobacco, and 10,000 cuts of chewing tobacco have already been sent to France for their use. Red Cross chapters are now working up a million pounds of knitting wool into garments for the use of both soldiers and sailors this winter, and will keep the men supplied.

At the railroad stations where soldiers will be waiting for train connections, as soon as the routine of alternate trench duty, reserve duty, and leave begins, the Red Cross has arranged to provide canteens where they can rid themselves of the filth of the trenches, and eat, sleep, or amuse themselves in comfort.

Before the first contingent sailed the men were given comfort kits, each containing heavy socks, soap, toothbrush, washcloth and soap, pencil and writing-paper, a pipe and "the makings," playing cards, a mouth-organ or game, baton, pins, and other small articles. Further gifts will be sent over in time for the Christmas celebration at the front.

Fully organized base hospital, prepared for any emergency that the expeditionary force may meet, are now in France. These units were recruited by the Red Cross. The surgeons were drawn from the cream of the medical profession in the United States; the nurses were specially selected for their fitness for this duty from those who had been enrolled, in accordance with rigid requirements, by the Red Cross. Thirteen thousand thoroughly capable trained nurses are now enlisted for such service as may become necessary.

Hospital supplies, drugs, and instruments have been sent to France, and additional consignments will be shipped as they are called for by Major Murphy. Some of them will be made in France at workshops which the Red Cross will maintain. Through the Red Cross chapters and Surgical Dressings Committee, now affiliated with the Red Cross, hospital garments and dressings are being made continually in this country, and will be forwarded to France as needed.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, director of the New York School of Philanthropy, has just sailed for France to study methods of restoring to self-support and usefulness men who have been crippled or blinded. A Red Cross Institute, for which Mr. Jeremiah Milbank of New York has given \$50,000, will be established in New York in accordance with the results of his investigations.

If Americans are captured, there is a Red Cross Bureau already organized at Brest, which will maintain communication between prisoners in Germany and their homes in the United States, and will forward the supplies and foodstuffs which the men in the German prison camps will need.

EUROPEAN'S WATCH PAWNED.

A Pawnbroker Rebuked.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a gold watch belonging to Mr. W. J. Carrie, of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Police Sgt. Ingham said he made enquiries at the pawnshops, and found that complainant's watch had been pawned. Witness asked the pawnbroker if he knew the man who had pawned it. He replied that he did not, but said he could identify him.

The pawnbroker, in the box, stated that the watch had been brought to him by defendant three times to pawn. Defendant said that the watch belonged to him, and that he gave \$5 for it. Witness took the watch in pawn for \$5.

Mr. Carrie identified the watch as belonging to him.

Defendant stated that he was employed by Mr. Hickie, Queen's Gardens, and was "boy" to complainant. He denied that he had given the pawnbroker a wrong name and address, saying that the pawnbroker had made a mistake when he entered it in the book.

Mr. Carrie said defendant had been quite a good "boy," but he seemed to have started gambling of late and had got into trouble.

For stealing the watch, his Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks, and for giving a false address to the pawnbroker he would go to prison for two weeks. This he considered was a serious offence. The pawnbroker did not seem to have exercised sufficient care in taking the watch into pawn with a European monogram upon it. He would have to forfeit the \$5 he had paid to defendant.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Service Board.
All ranks (including medical and other exempt) to attend between 5 and 6 p.m. at Headquarters Club. Members who for any cause have not already attended with their respective units are warned to attend without delay.

Friday, October 5.—No. 6 Platoon.

Tuesday, October 9.—Staff and Company Commanders.
Wednesday, October 10.—Band and Orchestra.

Thursday, October 11.—No. 5 Platoon.

THE NERVOUS AGE.

Has the reader noticed how nervous people have become nowadays? A well-known physician says that half the patients who come to him in these times are nerve starved; and the disorder is growing commoner every year. Restlessness, disturbed sleep and headaches are only a part of what the patients suffer.

The worst is their misery of mind. They cannot face the smallest difficulty. A slammed door tortures the raw nerves. Their minds are undecided, their tempers irritable, their courage and concentration all gone.

The worst of it is, said the doctor, that people in this condition are tempted to fly to drugs. Morphine, cocaine, opium and similar things have an evil fascination. Others over-feed themselves with fancy foods in the hope of building up their nerves.

The right way to treat starved nerves is to look to the blood, for a healthy, well-nourished bloodstream feeds the nerves, quickly restoring lost vitality and bringing the mind up to its old power.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people owe their wonderful reputation to their power of making new blood—the only thing that will make healthy nerves. They are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 30 South Main Street, New York.

A WHARF DISPUTE.

Used without Permission.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Police Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) a claim was brought by four Chinese, of 134, Wing Lok Street, owners of the Ping On Wharf, against Li Pak-ohuen, of 101, Wing Lok Street, a shipowner, for \$150 as damages for wrongfully using the Ping On Wharf from 4 o'clock on September 4 to 6 a.m. on the following day, by mooring the s.s. Hoi Sang to the wharf without permission.

Mr. Mattingley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. R. Haywood represented the defendant.

Mr. Mattingley stated that this was not the first time the defendant had used the wharf without permission. On the former occasion an action was brought against him, but a settlement was effected by paying \$50 into Court. This time \$45 had been paid in, but he had advised the plaintiffs not to accept this. He was also going to ask for aggravated damages, as the plaintiffs wanted to convince the defendant that he could not use the wharf whenever he pleased and then get out of it by paying a small sum, together with a few costs. Wharves were scarce in the Colony, and in view of the previous offence he was going to ask for aggravated damages, which he thought he was entitled to do.

His Lordship:—I think you are entitled to that. If a man walks across your ground, you can claim damages, but if he walks across your lawn and makes faces at you through the window while you are having dinner, you can claim aggravated damages. You will have to prove the previous affair.

Mr. Haywood stated that the defendant would be that the plaintiffs gave licence and consent for the boat to be moored there at the agreed fee of \$45. The defendant sent a foki to the wharf to ask the price and he was told \$45, a fee that had been charged by the plaintiffs to other firms many times. It was after that figure had been agreed upon that the boat was moored. Total sum of \$45 had been paid into Court.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs for \$100 with costs.

Shark Warning Issued at New York.
America newspapers report that a shark warning was issued in New York a few weeks ago. A sea captain had reported school after school of man-eating sharks between the Delaware Capes and Cape Hatteras.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Three unfurnished ROOMS, FLAT or BUNGALOW Middle level or Peak district. State full particulars Address 1325 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES CLOSE for the HARBOUR RACE at 6 P.M. on 8th inst. to Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.

SOCIETY OF ST VINCENT DE PAUL.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY notified that owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Al Fresco Fete which was held last Sunday, was unfortunately interrupted by the heavy rain, and the Council General of the Society have consequently decided to have another Al Fresco on Sunday next 7th inst. from 2 to 11.30 p.m. on the same compound of the R.C. Cathedral.

Admission Free.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

COMING

THEATRE ROYAL

FREDERIC SHIPMAN PRESENTS THE

FANTASTICS

A GALAXY OF THE MOST ENTERTAINING ARTISTS THAT HAVE EVER VISITED THE EAST.

OPENING NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10TH

TICKETS \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Booking Open at MOUTRIE'S ON MONDAY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at "Nettlewood" No. 55 Robinson Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Canton blackwood cabinet, desks, hall table, chairs and flower-stands, teak upholstered chairs, Axminster pile and Brussels carpets, fine lace curtains, teak overmantels, brass flower pots and vases, brass fender and fire irons, etc., etc., etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, leather sofa and armchairs, glass and cutlery dinner and dessert services, table linen, etc., etc.

Brass double bedstead, single brass mounted bedsteads, teak toilet tables and washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, bed linen, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also a large quantity of pot plants. On view from Tuesday the 9th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

NOW ON SALE

"YOU'RE IN IT."



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Also a large quantity of pot plants. On view from Tuesday the 9th inst.

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SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Summit

COLLARS



SHAPE No. 40.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

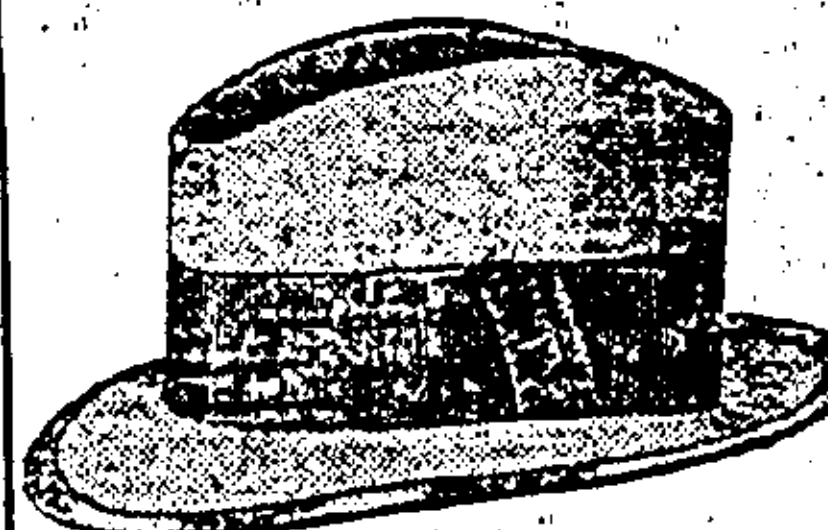
TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Made with lock top, which holds the front of the Collar securely in position; ample room between the inner and outer folds, allowing the Tie to slip easily on the band.

To satisfy the wide demand, for this collar we stock it in 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2 1/4 and 2 1/2 inches deep and in quarter sizes—4 sizes to the inch.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 345



JUST RECEIVED NEW STOCK OF

FELT HATS.

NEGLIGES IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS & SHAPES.

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.

44, OLD, BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE TERAIS AND STRAW HATS IN THE LATEST STYLES.



COLUMBIA



GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Buildings, Tel. 1574. JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN LHM.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.
"VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.
"ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 8.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 4th OCTOBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Fares are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$5; Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
ROYAL MANTON (First Floor) Opposite the Police Station.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dis- patch'd.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Amoy and Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	4, Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	4, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	5, Oct.
Welshaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Manila	Yuensoang	J. M. Co.	6, Oct.
Shanghai	Typhoon	J. C. J. L.	7, Oct.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Haiphong	Takang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	9, Oct.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Manila	Loungsoang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Kobe	Tidjatap	J. C. J. L.	20, Oct.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	22, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	24, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.	
Anderson G E	Joseph R M
Aitken S	Johnson M R de
Ashurst J D	Jackson Mrs F M
Anderson Miss A G	Kerr Dr F T
Appleton Mr & Mrs	Knippers Mr & Mrs
J W	H A C
Archibald R C	Kirkness S
Abrahamson E	Longinotto Leo
Birbeck R J	Ludin G
Eirrell J D	Lavallee G Guidon
Baxter Mr & Mrs	Longfield S
A	Laurens Mr & Mrs
Browell W G	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bellicoe Mrs E R	Loper J M
Branch Capt & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
B	Louis Mr & Mrs
Bitting S T	Lunn O
Baring J H	Lawton Mr & Mrs
Bout Mr & Mrs A	Longland Capt H P
L	Lemon M
Brown Mr & Mrs R	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bottice Capt B	Longman Mr & Mrs
Babbitt W H	Longman Mr & Mrs
ain H Murray	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bell C D J	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bathurst Capt & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bentley Capt E	Longman Mr & Mrs
B & Mrs O S	Longman Mr & Mrs
Brecker Mrs H	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bryan Mr & Mrs T	Longman Mr & Mrs
Brisley Capt	Longman Mr & Mrs
Baumgaier Miss	Longman Mr & Mrs
Bailey J D	Longman Mr & Mrs
Courtney M	Longman Mr & Mrs
Cheve J T van	Longman Mr & Mrs
Carpman Mr & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Crismond W	Longman Mr & Mrs
Chapman W L	Longman Mr & Mrs
Cochran D M	Longman Mr & Mrs
Chandon T W	Longman Mr & Mrs
Coleborn Mrs T	Longman Mr & Mrs
Clark Miss M	Longman Mr & Mrs
Christian J B	Longman Mr & Mrs
Corran L	Longman Mr & Mrs
Davenport W B	Longman Mr & Mrs
Earle Miss Doris A	Longman Mr & Mrs
Falk C W	Longman Mr & Mrs
Fountain G H La	Longman Mr & Mrs
Fetch Mr & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Herbert	Longman Mr & Mrs
Falkland C B	Longman Mr & Mrs
Guthron Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Gale J F	Longman Mr & Mrs
Goulbourn V	Longman Mr & Mrs
Ganjoyn M	Longman Mr & Mrs
Gibson Mr & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
J S	Longman Mr & Mrs
Grik Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hewitt D S	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hall Capt T P	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hodgins Mrs A E	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hambill Mr & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
W	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hooper A Shalton	Longman Mr & Mrs
Harper G	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hamilton J S	Longman Mr & Mrs
Herd John H	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hussey Capt L	Longman Mr & Mrs
Hodson Mr & Mrs	Longman Mr & Mrs
Paul	Longman Mr & Mrs

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"ELPENOR,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon where it will
lie at Consignees' risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 2nd
October.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
0.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
8th October, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 22nd
October, or they will not be
recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 9th
instant, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damag-
ed packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 8th instant,
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"SANTHIA,"

having arrived Consignees of
Cargo by her are notified that
all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazard-
ous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & God-
own Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the God-
owns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 8th instant,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1917.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairs, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

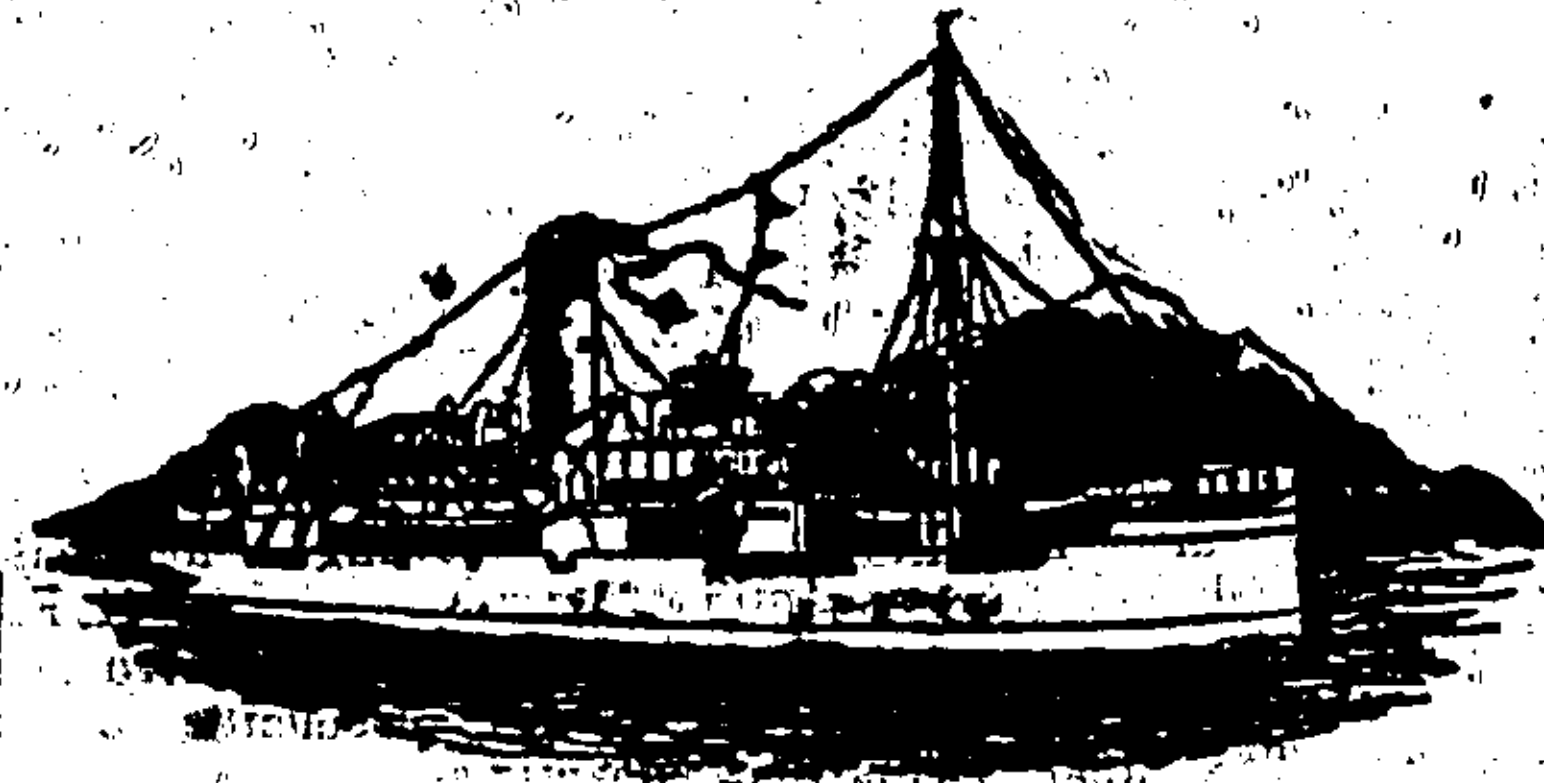
787' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOO DOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"NINGCHOW,"

are hereby notified that the Car-
go will be discharged into Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will
lie at Consignees' risk. The
Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 2nd
October.

Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given
prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
8th October, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 22nd Oct.
or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 3rd October, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
ed on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 7th Oct. at 5 P.M.
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
8th October, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 22nd Oct.
or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI CASHI
KAWASHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA COAL, KURASHI, KISHI-
YAMA, YOSHIMIZU, HONJO, KAMA-
YAMA, SAGO, KANADA, SHIMIZU,
KAMIMADARA, HIRAI and YUBARA
Coalfields.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, YAMATO,
YOSHIOKA, HANKOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"JWASAKI."
Codes: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bantley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNBO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.B.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO,

Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel
having arrived from above ports,
Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo is be-
ing landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong before bill of
lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damag-
ed goods are to be left in the God-
owns where they will be exam-
ined on Monday 8th inst.,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after October, 9th
1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department

Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest

in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. (1917) 100

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE WAR LOTTERY.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I find it difficult to think that your correspondent who, is kind enough to sign himself an admirer of me, has read my sermon on the above subject with much attention.

Your readers would scarcely be interested in a discussion between us of the interpretation of Isaiah, or I would ask him his authority for removing to Egypt divinities whose names are Aramean or Syrian, also what he means by speaking of a superstition being "awakened." My authority is Hastings' Bible Dictionary, which was the latest when I left England, and since the war the Germans have been too busy to give us a counterblast—though my edition of the Schaff-Herzog also assigns a Chaldee origin to the words. Hastings says God was "the god who gave good fortune, and presided over a person, house, or mountain." Of course gods of luck were worshipped in Egypt as elsewhere.

My point is that they are worshipped still in effect in every appeal to luck to the displacing of Providence, although no images be set up or harvest offerings spread for them.

Your correspondent says I create "a horrible confusion" by "mixing Religion with War Bonds Drawing, amusement with sin, charity with imprudent and unwise gambling." I admit that religion does not mix easily with the drawing, but my only responsibility in the matter is that I have endeavored to show some of the bearings of the one on the other. This appears to be unwelcome.

My object was not to confuse but to dispel the confusion of mind which exists on the subject, of which your correspondent's letter seems to me, with respect, a fair instance.

As for "sin," I beg it to be noted that I have not taken upon me to lay that to any man's charge. Mr. Chesherton said recently that one of the problems of life is to show men who are not wicked that they are doing wicked things. I trust I have never forgotten the distinction.

Further, it is not I who have mixed charity with gambling, wise and prudent or otherwise. The mixing of the two is the very thing I object to. As for the wisdom, I note that your correspondent refrains from breaking the very curious silence which is being maintained about the action of the Indian and Straits Governments, after their excursions into lottery, in retracing their steps because lotteries are "distinctly mischievous." If I am in error in regarding this very damaging admission as fatal to the moral justification claimed for our local enterprise, let someone prove it. We have experience, recent and contiguous and as nearly parallel as may be, to the effect that even a well-meant public lottery is not a thing to be repeated. In the face of this we here insist on going forward, and now our example is being urged upon Shanghai.

Repeated attempts have been made in the Home Country to get authorization for War Fund Lotteries. Every one of them has been refused. The bankers, I believe, oppose on the ground that the means is out of proportion to the end, and public opinion at large also demurs. Visitors to our Colony from Canada and the States are surprised and grieved, and Chinese Christians are bewildered by our departure from Imperial practice.

Your correspondent very easily disposes of both the "theological" side, as he calls it, and the legal. There is no Bible text "Thou shalt not buy a lottery ticket," ergo.

The Governor of the Colony has the power to alter the law, he adds. Well, the Bible says, "Take hold and keep yourselves from all covetousness," it asks indignantly if we are to do evil that good may come, enjoins us to live by labour, not luck, and bids us love our neighbour, not try to get

A DESPERATE THIEF.

Attempt to Shoot Sanitary Board Coolie.

The case was resumed at the Police Court this morning, in which a Chinese is charged with picking from the pocket of another man a sum of \$60, also with carrying arms without a licence, and with attempting to shoot a Sanitary Board coolie. The case for the prosecution is that that a Chinese, a native of Yunnan, was changing a \$100 bill at a money-changer's shop at 120, Queen's Road Central, receiving \$67 in French notes and \$40 in Hongkong notes, when the defendant came up and snatched the French notes from his hand, making off down Jubilee Street. The alarm was raised and two Sanitary Board coolies, who saw the man running, gave chase. One of the coolies overtook the defendant in Jubilee Street, just by the Central Market. The defendant, producing a revolver, told the coolie that he would shoot him if he came nearer, at the same time pulling the trigger. Fortunately, the cartridge did not explode, and the coolie then closed with the man. The other coolie, together with a Chinese detective, had by this time come up and the man was arrested. The revolver was taken away and in the right hand trousers pocket of the man was found the bundle of stolen notes. When the man was taken to the Central Police Station, Inspector Brazil examined the weapon and found that it was a six-chamber American-made revolver. Four chambers were loaded and one of the cartridges bore a distinct mark of having been struck by the trigger. The action of the coolie who tackled the man was one worthy of every praise.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon over S. China Sea, filling up.

his money into our pockets, or play on his weakness to provide for hospital service which is no "charity" at all, but an urgent duty. As for law, I am not a lawyer, but I think we are skating on uncommonly thin ice legally as well as morally, and should be much interested to see the result of a test case. I see that a ship's guard has just been fined \$200 for smuggling lottery tickets into the Colony. There is of course a distinction between the ship's guard and the eminently respectable Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but it will be more clear to the Bank than to the ship's guard.

Your correspondent says that as our brothers are willingly giving their blood for the country "we may well be allowed to give a few dollars in the form of a lottery to help them and alleviate their privations and sufferings." I trust my friend will not take offence if this strikes me as comic. He cannot imagine that I would dream of refusing to allow him to give as many dollars as he can. The difference between us is that I want him to give five and she wants to give two and gamble three. We have made up our minds to have a flatter and we do not mean to be deprived of it, but for heaven's sake let us keep the tremolo stop out of it. Meantime, whilst we are disputing, the "distinctly mischievous results" observed by the Indian Government are appearing. The fever is beginning to rise, and already to my knowledge young fellows are plunging to a degree which will be ruinous for them if they fail to win a prize. It is with no sense of triumph, but only a heavy heart that I see my prophecy coming true. Never prophesy, they say, unless you know; any man of fifty might prophesy with knowledge in such a case as this.

Yours etc.,
J. KIRK MACDONALD.
Hongkong Oct. 4, 1917.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were—

H. E. the Governor—(Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn, Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Osham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. M. C. McMeer, Captain Superintendent of Police.
The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Cho Pak.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils.)

Financial.
The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of (\$123) in aid of the vote—Imports and Exports Department, other charges, factory rent.

A sum of \$7,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (14) Victoria Gaol, constructing concrete platform over lower yard.

A sum of \$6,300 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, New Territories, drainage, (47) miscellaneous drainage works.

A sum of \$900 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong Miscellaneous, Victoria Gaol, installation of trough-closets within the lower yard.

A sum of \$644 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B.—Defence Corps, personal emoluments.

A sum of \$80 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, bathing places, North Point and Kennedy Town.

A sum of \$2,500 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Kowloon, drainage, (37) miscellaneous drainage works.

A sum of \$8,820 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, special expenditure, new motor refuse lighter.

A sum of \$2,450 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, (45) roads:—
Fanning to Castle Peak, Widening to 20 feet the existing road from San Tin to An Tau, \$1,600;
Fan Ling to Castle Peak, Widening to 16 feet the existing road between An Tau and Shin Pin, \$850.

A sum of \$380 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, personal emoluments.

A sum of \$10,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, roads, widening of the Fan Ling-Castle Peak Road, from Shin Pin to Castle Peak.

A sum of (\$220) in aid of the vote District Office, North, improvements to the grounds of the Island House at Tai Po.

Control of Hotels.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The general object of the Bill is to provide powers for the licensing and better control of hotels, boarding houses and all places where persons are lodged for hire. These are all included in the bill under the generic term "boarding house." The various kinds of "boarding house," as defined in the Bill, over which a certain amount of control is exercised at present may be classified as follows:—(1) European hotels, (2) European restaurants, (3) Chinese hotels, (4) Chinese restaurants, (5) Chinese eating houses, (6) Boarding houses where assisted emigrants may be lodged, (7) Seamen's boarding houses for non-Chinese, (8) Common lodg-

ing houses. The 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th classes are licensed under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, the objects of the provision under which they are licensed being (a) the control of the trade in liquor and (b) revenue considerations. The 6th class is licensed under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, and the object is to secure compliance with the law relating to emigration. The 3rd class is licensed under the latter Ordinance and also sometimes under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911. The 7th class is licensed under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, the object being to secure the welfare of seamen. The 8th class is registered under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the object is to ensure proper sanitary conditions. An examination of the above statement of the existing machinery discloses at least two defects in the system. One is that there is no really appropriate form of licence or registration for Chinese hotels and boarding houses which neither sell liquor nor supply meals to non-residents, though as a matter of fact Chinese restaurant licences have been issued to such places. The other is that licensing under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, is not wholly suitable for the better class of Chinese hotel, as the objects of that Ordinance are confined to preventing abuses with regard to the treatment of emigrants. The draft rules published with this Bill deal with the above points and will place on a more satisfactory footing the control of such Chinese "boarding houses" as fall within the scope of the rules. Other classes of "boarding house" may be dealt with under subsequent rules if it appears desirable to do so.

No Chits.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The main object of this Bill is to prohibit the sale, except for cash, of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on any licensed premises, unless such sale is to a resident at a hotel, or of liquor to be consumed at a bona fide meal at an hotel or restaurant. The opportunity is taken to make two slight changes in the provisions of the principal Ordinance relating to import and export statements. One is to provide that import and export statements relating to intoxicating liquor must be on a separate form from all other returns so that it will not be possible to require the Superintendent laboriously to collect the necessary particulars from the ships' manifests which are furnished to him under a different Ordinance and for an entirely different purpose. Another change is the insertion of a provision requiring the furnishing of "nil" returns, i.e., returns to the effect that no liquor has been imported or exported on the ship in question, to be used in cases where no such importation or exportation has taken place. At present the obligation is to furnish returns where liquor has been imported or exported. These alterations will not really throw any fresh burden on ship owners as it is already the general practice to furnish liquor returns on a separate form and to furnish "nil" returns. The Bill provides special forms for these returns. The opportunity is also taken to repeal certain provisions in the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, requiring the publication in Chinese of all regulations relating to dealers licences, Chinese restaurant licences and brewery licences. These provisions are considered unnecessary. The Bill comes into operation on December 1.

Deportation.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

Proceedings Against Enemies.
The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings Against Enemies in certain cases. He stated that the Bill was founded on the Legal Proceedings Against Enemies Act, 1915, of the Imperial Parliament. The object of the Bill was to enable any subject to petition against an enemy defendant for a declaration from the Court as affecting the present war on a contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendant before the outbreak of the war. It also provided for the service of a notice on the defendant of proceedings taken to get the declaration. One criticism levelled at the English Act was that while it enabled a plaintiff to obtain a declaration, it did not assist him in the enforcing of his rights against enemy defendants during the war. That was so, of course, but at the same time it was a great advantage for a party to a contract to know what his position in law was. He did not think it would be advisable to carry the Bill any further than the British Act.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the second reading was agreed to. Later the Bill was put through the Committee stage and read a third time and passed. The Council then adjourned until next Thursday.

CANTON NEWS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Counter-blast.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of October 3:—

In consequence of the proclamation issued for the arrest of Sun Yat-sen and the Special Parliamentary members by the Peking Government, the so-called Military Government in Canton has issued two orders—first, for the arrest of Leang Chi-chiu, Nie Chu-chung, Tong Fe-hung and Chi Sam; secondly, appealing to the whole country to start at once against the Peking Government.

Li Yuan-hung, the late President, has despatched telegrams to the Northern and Southern Provinces stating that although many telegrams have invited him he will neither go to the North nor to the South, but will go abroad as soon as the proper Parliament is formed and a proper President is elected.

The Generalissimo has despatched circulars to all Provincial Authorities and important persons that he strongly opposes the convocation of a provisional Senate. A special meeting is to take place to-day in the Special Parliament to pass a resolution denouncing the "unlawful act" of the Peking Government.

Negotiations are going on between the Military Government and a delegate from the head bandit of Na Tan Shan concerning the surrendering of the latter and the conversion of his followers into an army. (Na Tan Shan is a place south of San Hai district and is very noted as the lair of pirates and robbers. The head bandit says that he can collect 3,000 followers.)

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial & Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Woo Chan Sze, \$10; Luk Hung Sze, \$5.

Concealed Copper.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of copper piping from the Kowloon Docks. Inspector MacDonald said the man was caught going aboard a launch with the pieces of copper stuck in his boots. His Worship sent him to prison for six weeks and ordered that he should be placed in the stocks for four hours.

Manslaughter Case.

The case in which a Chinese chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage Company is being charged with the manslaughter of an eight-year-old boy on Saturday, by running over him with his car at West Point, was resumed before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning. After further evidence of the accident had been taken, the case was again adjourned.

facilitate Legal Proceedings

Against Enemies in certain cases. He stated that the Bill was founded on the Legal Proceedings Against Enemies Act, 1915, of the Imperial Parliament. The object of the Bill was to enable any subject to petition against an enemy defendant for a declaration from the Court as affecting the present war on a contract entered into between the plaintiff and defendant before the outbreak of the war. It also provided for the service of a notice on the defendant of proceedings taken to get the declaration. One criticism levelled at the English Act was that while it enabled a plaintiff to obtain a declaration, it did not assist him in the enforcing of his rights against enemy defendants during the war. That was so, of course, but at the same time it was a great advantage for a party to a contract to know what his position in law was. He did not think it would be advisable to carry the Bill any further than the British Act.

THE WAR TAX.

Official Correspondence on the Bill.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council, there was laid on the table correspondence relating to the Rating (Special War Rate) Ordinance. This comprised a despatch from His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State, forwarding the Ordinance for His Majesty's signature; a report by the Attorney General explaining the purposes of the Ordinance; and a further despatch by His Excellency requesting that proceeds of the War Rate be from time to time paid to Lieut. Col. Thursby-Pelham as His Majesty's Treasury Chest Officer. In this latter, His Excellency said that, as previously explained, £10,000 of War Loan had, through a misunderstanding, been taken up by the Crown Agents on behalf of this Government and that he (His Excellency) proposed to pay for this stock by the proceeds of the new War Rate and thereafter to hand over the scrip to the Imperial Government in part payment of the contribution from the tax. He had no objection, to offer to the arrangement of handing the proceeds of the War Rate to the Treasury Chest Officer, an arrangement which was adopted in connection with the Hongkong War Loan. He proposed therefore that after the sum of £10,000 has been paid for the above mentioned War Loan stock, further proceeds of the War Rate should be paid direct in dollars to the Treasury Chest Officer. This suggestion was approved by the Secretary of State in a telegram in which the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury expressed their grateful appreciation of this further contribution to war expenditure.

In his first despatch, His Excellency drew special notice to the generous offer of Sir Robert Ho Tung to discharge himself the war rate imposed upon occupiers of his property, the large majority of whom are Chinese of the poorer class, and stated that this generous example has been followed by another Chinese landlord, Mr. Tong Lei-chun.

"THE FANTASTICS."

Some Particulars of the Party.

Headed by Miss Billie Seaton, the "Sunshine Girl," Frederic Shipman's brilliant company of entertainers, "The Fantastics," will open their Hongkong season next Wednesday night at the Theatre Royal. Miss Seaton heads the list on a bill of recognised stars, all of whom have had a wide and comprehensive experience of stage work. Miss Seaton's good looks, cheerful personality, handsome frocks, and last, but not least, her gift of humour, invariably win for her a firm place in the hearts of her audience whenever she appears, and on her recent starring tour of Australia she had the title of the "Sunshine Girl" bestowed upon her by her admirers. Other prominent artists in the "Fantastics" are Nellie Black, who, in addition to conducting the orchestra, contributes violin numbers and contralto solos, Leonard Nelson, Australia's greatest comedian; Ray Traynor, a clever trick pianist; Fern French, a New Zealand soprano and classical dancer; Fred Keeley and Ivy Aldous, whose quaint and brilliant dancing is a feature of "The Fantastics" entertainment; Elsie Black, flautist and piccolo player; Alf Redhead Wilson, "Athletic Harmonist"; Hilda Felsstedt, musical monologist; and Bert Wiles, ragtime xylophonist. The Company carries its own electrician, and its own scenery and stage-fittings. The booking opens at Moore's on Monday morning.

U. S. TROOPS.

Being Trained to Meet Gas.

American Training Camp in France, Monday, August 20.—Work began at the American Field Headquarters to-day of accustoming the men of the American expeditionary force to some of the devices of their enemies on the actual battlefield. They were introduced to dugouts filled with tear-producing gas, such as the Germans spray behind the fighting lines through the medium of thousands of shells. The Germans also have hand-grenades filled with liquid which explode into blinding fumes.

The object of to-day's demonstration was to prove to the men the absolute reliability of the French gas masks, for after being put through the dugouts without the slightest inconvenience with their masks on, they are allowed to get one whiff of the gas without the masks. With smarting eyes they quickly realise after a second's exposure without protection how important the daily gas-mask drills are; for, not only the men's eyes, but their lives, depend upon the speed with which the masks can be adjusted when the alarm is given. Later the men will have experience with real asphyxiating gas.

A demonstration of the popularity the American military units already have won in France was given a few days ago, when the American Base Hospital staff organized by the Roosevelt Hospital at New York left, after spending a month in a temporary French military hospital. Most of the regular inhabitants of the neighboring villages came to the station to wave farewell, and both the doctors and the nurses were fairly deluged with flowers. The nurses, in white uniforms, with red-lined bus caps, had been striking figures about the place, and had won the admiration of all the French people. A distinguished French general personally sent word that he had heard with the greatest pleasure of the deep impression the American nurses had made among the French medical staffs, who had taken back home splendid accounts of their character and achievements.

The Roosevelt unit has now taken over a great permanent hospital within the American army zone, and while awaiting American patients will continue to care for a large number of French soldiers. The American equipment is thorough, all the most modern surgical and medical appliances are being installed in the various wards. French residents in the town near the new hospital have heard that the Americans were coming, and gave them an enthusiastic greeting.

There is much interest throughout the expeditionary force in the movement to bestow a commissioned rank upon the new army nurses. While organized under direction of the Red Cross the hospital units in France, both with the American and English armies, have been wholly taken over by the army, with the regular army surgeons serving as commanding officers, and the adjutants and other doctors being commissioned in the Reserve Corps. Orderlies doing various duties about the hospitals are being regularly enlisted. The nurses also have signed for the duration of the war, but they have simply a rating as nurses, which places them in neither the commissioned nor the enlisted grade. The nurses serving at the British front work with British nurses who are commissioned from second lieutenant up, and wear the regular insignia of commissioned rank. There are many instances where nurses have to act on their own responsibility in emergencies, and on these occasions a definite rank would be of great assistance.

Sentence on Japanese Commuted.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has commuted to penal servitude for life the death sentence passed upon Matsuyo Kawabe, a Japanese seaman, found guilty at the Belfast Harbour Adjudicating the murder of Robert Scarborough, a British

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Customs Receipts.

The Japanese Customs revenue for August amounted to ¥3,788,390. As compared with ¥2,989,544 for the same period of last year this shows a gain of ¥798,846. The revenue since the year opened amounts to ¥16,314,400, which is ¥2,814,580 more than the revenue (¥13,499,820) for the corresponding period of last year.

U.S. Cotton Crop.

The total value of the United States cotton crop, including seed, for the year ended July 31 was \$1,412,880,035, compared with \$958,280,000 last year, according to the annual report of Mr. Kester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Prices were the highest for 47 years, middling averaging 18.41 cents a pound. Louisiana's crop was reported as 498,000 bales, Mississippi's 824, and Florida's 60,000.

Gold for Japan.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has obtained a licence from the United States Government for the exportation of American gold to Japan, says an official despatch received at Tokyo recently. The Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco has been applying to the United States Government for such a licence, which has now been granted on the ground that the exportation of gold to the Yokohama Specie Bank will be purely for a commercial purpose.

Japan's Specie Holdings.

Japan's specie holdings amount to ¥975,000,000 on August 30, and to ¥1,004,000,000 on the 15, ult. Of this amount the sum of ¥310,000,000 belongs to the Government and ¥694,000,000 to the Bank of Japan. As compared with August 30th the former shows a decrease of ¥4,000,000, while the latter shows a gain of ¥33,000,000. The sum of ¥458,000,000 is held here and ¥546,000,000 abroad. The former shows a gain of ¥33,000,000 and the latter a decrease of ¥4,000,000.

Machinery for Belgium.

It was announced recently that large orders would be placed soon for railroad equipment, agricultural implements and machinery for Belgium, calling for the expenditure of \$100,000,000. The Harriman interest, controlling the Chester Shipbuilding Company and the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation, now building ways at Bristol, Pa., are to construct forty cargo boats for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and expect orders for forty more boats soon. The steel for all these boats will be furnished on Government contracts.

Expected Ban on Coal.

As already mentioned, representatives of trade and industry in Nagoya memorialised the Government on the desirability of the export of coal being prohibited as a means of keeping down prices. It seems that irrespective of this memorial, the Government had taken in hand preliminary investigations with a view to applying the same measure as that adopted a few days ago with regard to the export of paper, pulp, and fertilisers. The heavy advance in the price of coal is due to various reasons, such as increased domestic demand and an unsatisfactory condition of transport service on land and along the coast, but one of the greatest causes responsible is believed to be exports to South China, the South Seas and India, which have undergone a marked increase of late. It is therefore considered advisable to restrict exports as a means of regulating prices. It is said that since the Government is making the preliminary arrangements with special dispatch, the expected export restriction will be shortly announced.

Scarcity of Subsidiary Coins. Small coins are getting so scarce in Manchuria that the South Manchuria Railway Co. has adopted the scheme of paying its employees in even yen amounts only. Odd amounts, fractions of a yen, are withheld in deposit to the credit of the employees, are allowed to accumulate for six months and are then paid, odd amounts again being withheld.

OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20.00

WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE
(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED)

FOR CASH ONLY

FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EFFICIENT BRITISH
TRAINING.

An American Appreciation.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from "A place in England" says: "A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to visit a great training school as the guest of the Foreign Office, obtained an insight to the remarkable change brought about in the British viewpoint during the past three years."

The British not only are putting forth all their energy in further perfecting their fighting forces, but are actually and earnestly devoting themselves to the development of their youth in a manner calculated to fit them for eventualities which may arise in the years to come.

If the Germans cherished the idea of eliminating Britain as a world Power, Britain, it is said, far from being beaten, now sees with a clearer vision than ever before and is preparing to turn the scales against her adversary in such a way as they may never again swing back.

word which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors.

"We are training our men to believe in themselves," said the General commanding the school. "Each must not only feel that he is better equipped physically and mentally than his antagonist, but he must be able to demonstrate it. That is the lesson we have learned from the World War."

As the average Britisher is naturally a sportsman, his games are being made to play an important part in his training. In shooting, bombing, and all the various arts of warfare, these are proving invaluable to him.

"I have been very much impressed with the fact that most men who are prominent in our games distinguish themselves at the front," declared the General. "They are keen, thoughtful, and clear-sighted, and, for that reason, become the best fighters."

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of frightfulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three B's"—the bullet, the bayonet, and the bomb.

TOLD BY WIRELESS.

A U-Boat Incident.

An Atlantic Port, August 22.—A succession of wireless calls, telling the story of a sea tragedy of which an unknown steamship was the victim of a German submarine, were recorded in the log of a neutral vessel which arrived here recently from a Scandinavian port. The calls were recorded while the neutral vessel was passing close to the Irish coast on her way to this port, and begin with the international "S. O. S." followed by the messages:

"We are being chased by a submarine."

Ten minutes later, the log reads, the following was heard:—"Hurry assistance, we are being shelled."

A lapse of fifteen minutes follows, then the entry:—"Ship on fire and sinking, captain ordered men to lifeboats."

Five minutes later comes the final message through the air:—"We are done for," giving also the position of the ship.

The neutral vessel, forbidden by regulations to go to the rescue, relayed the call and in about twenty minutes picked up a radio from an American destroyer reading:—"Will reach you in one hour."

HONGKONG SHARE
REPORT.S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks ex. & b. \$610.MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$320
North China n. £110
Unions n. \$770
Yangtzes n. ex 78 \$19FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires n. \$18
H. K. Fires b. \$280SHIPPING.
Douglases b. \$73
Steamboats b. \$17
Indps (Del.) b. & sa. \$93
Indos (Pref.) n. \$35
Shells n. 107/6
Ferries s. \$29REFINERIES.
Sugars n. \$62
Malabons s. \$29MINING.
Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats b. 13/-
Raubs s. \$2.60
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 32/-
Oriental Cons. b. 28/-DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves ex. \$83
Kowloon Docks sa. \$115
Shai Docks b. £72LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals b. \$89
H. K. Hotels s. \$34
Land Invest. n. \$88
H. K. P. Est. s. \$6
K'loon Lands sa. \$30
Shai Lands s. £74
West Points n. \$85
Reclamations n. \$115COTTON MILLS.
Ewos n. £155
Kung Yiks b. £144
Shai Cottons b. £114
Yangtzepeeps n. £5.50
Orientals n. £28MISCELLANEOUS.
Bornes n. \$64
China Light & P. s. \$4.50
Providents s. \$74
Dairy Farms b. \$21
Green Islands n. \$7.10
H. K. Electrics b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149
Ropes n. \$26
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level sa. \$6
Trams, Peak, old s. \$3
Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 30
Laundries b. \$3
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons s. \$6
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY
OCTOBER 4, 1917.BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.
The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.Ah Foo Yung Tong, from Cavite,
Manila.
Tuckchong, from Kobe.
Silva, Kores. Maru, from
Shanghai.
T. H. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1917.Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.
Chunging, from Sandakan.
Gincheong, from Fochow.
Hildreth, from Saigon.
Hockseghin, from Semarang.
Honyashi Watanabe, from
Thursday Island.
Kingceyuan, from Shanghai.
Kwongkiklong, from Puket.
Kyanmoshin c/o Fookeye
Winglok St. from Mandalay.
Laischea Poonkaw, from Pen-
ang.
Senghronghong, from Chefoo.
Sikkaw Cheangyick, from
Calcutta.
Singliehoo, from Soerabaya.
Santos Sanches Catalano c/o
Nikr Maru (2) from Manila.
Tonawart, from Haiphong.
White Hedley, from Bangkok.
Wingshun, from Penang.
Yeek, c/o Kwanshunchan,
from Tawhau.
M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 27, 1917.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
F. DE HINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/2 Paid up) Franks 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital) subscribed by the
Government of the Chinese Republic.Chairman of the
Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARISBRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,
HONGKONG, and SAIGON.In FRANCE: Société Générale pour
l'Avancement du Développement du Com-
merce et de l'Industrie en France.In LONDON: London County & West-
minster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.Every Description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted on
M. ROUET DE JOUREL, Manager.HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2351
5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN	UP	STREET
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.15 A.M.	12.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.45 A.M.	12.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
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3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
6.45 A.M.	6.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
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11.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
11.45 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
12.00 P.M. and 1.00 A.M. 15 MIN.
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